FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MARCH 4, 1916

JEANNE D'ARC

Statue by Anna Vaughn Hyatt, Recently Unveiled in New York

Congressional · Union · for · Woman · Suffrage

NON-PARTISAN

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Colors—Purple, White and Gold

OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five Cents. There are no dues.

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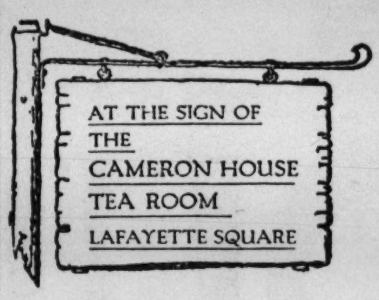

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VOL. IV

The Suffragist

No. 10

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 4, 1916

General Notes of the Week

Suffrage Referendnm in Iowa

IOWA, where a suffrage referendum will be held in June, is now the center of a campaign of great vigor. Suffrage workers report that the conditions in Iowa are much more favorable for success than in the eastern states which lost this autumn. The general temper of the state seems to be less conservative. The press is unusually favorable. The most prominent political leaders in the state are outspoken in their support. Among them are the two United States Senators, the Governor, and the Supreme Court judges.

Women Voters' Campaign Alliance Aids Work in Iowa

MISS FLORENCE LEECH, a woman voter from Montana, who did such effective work in the New Jersey campaign, has been sent by the Women Voters' Campaign Alliance to assist in the Iowa campaign. She arrived in Iowa on February 1. In accordance with the policy of the Alliance of working to win congressional districts, Miss Leech was assigned by the state president, Miss Flora Dunlap, to congressional district number eight, which contains the town of Council Bluffs, as her field for work. Miss Leech is at present traveling over the district, which embraces eight counties, securing committees of women in every county and in every election district throughout the congressional district.

Experience has shown in past campaigns that the problem of winning is largely an educative problem, and if the voters are actually reached it is certain that a majority of the votes will be won for suffrage.

When the organization of the election districts is secured every voter will be reached by means of suffrage literature, public meetings, and through a press campaign.

Women Lose in Canada

A WOMAN suffrage resolution was defeated in the House of Commons February 28. The measure was introduced by William Pugsley and was opposed by the government, the Prime Minister taking the ground that it would open up the question of a new system of federal franchise.

Adverse Report on Woman's Vote

THE Senate committee on elections February 29 reported adversely Senator Hennessy's bill in the New Jersey senate authorizing the women of that state to vote for presidential electors next November. Action on the report was laid over until Monday evening.

Suffrage in England

AFTER many months, during which the suffrage movement has been in abeyance in England, owing to the complete absorption of both men and women in work connected with the war, the Women's International League is endeavoring to bring suffrage again to the fore. The action was the result of an announcement by the Government of a proposed revision of the Parliamentary Register, which at once revives the suffrage question in all its aspects.

At a council meeting of the Women's International League the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"1. That this council holds that the suffrage demand should be based neither on sex nor on property, but on the common humanity of men and women.

"2. In view of recent ministerial assurances that the Parliamentary Register is going to be revised, this council calls upon woman suffrage societies and all organizations that stand for democracy to unite in a demand that legislation which would enable women to vote at the next general election shall be introduced by the government before the end of the present Parliament."

Nevada Alternate to Republican Convention a Woman

THE list of alternates from Nevada to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in June contains the name of Mrs. Thomas F. Moran, of Reno.

Salaries of Men and Women Teachers

WHEN Philadelphia threw open her continuation schools to boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, registration figures showed that the sexes were equal. At the end of January, the first month in the existence of these schools, nineteen hundred boys and nineteen hundred girls had registered. But at this point equality ceased.

The maximum salary offered to women is $1,200, to men $1,500. By the middle of February a rather grave situation had to be faced by pedagogic experts, who contend that adolescent boys should be taught by men. The salary certificate showed that, despite urgent invitations from the department of superintendence, only one man had availed himself of the $1,500 offer! One man for nearly 2,000 boys!

Because of the laborious character of the work—a long school day, stretching from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., with a Saturday conference lasting till noon—the women teachers of the continuation schools would surely be justified in putting in a claim for the maximum of $1,500 a year, the sum which the men of Philadelphia have rejected with scorn!

Women Sculptors

THE recent unveiling of the Jeanne D'Arc statue in New York City, a photograph of which appears on the cover of *The Suffragist* this week, brings to an end the five years' work of the committee organized for its erection. The unveiling of the statue is not only a triumph for the sculptor, Anna Vaughn Hyatt, but is of great interest to women. Writing of the statue in a recent issue of the *International Studio*, Grace Humphries says: "It is the first and only heroic equestrian statue ever created by a woman. Coming near, as it assuredly does, to being the greatest equestrian statue in America, Miss Hyatt's success is an opening wedge for women in this work. Frequently sculptors of talent and ability have been refused important commissions merely for the fact that they were women. Gradually opinion changes, and when in the future great pieces of sculpture are competed for by women, and successfully, Miss Hyatt will be recognized as the pioneer, the blazer of the trail."

Women and the Naturalization Law

THE civic housekeeping department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Washington state is starting a movement to amend the constitution of the United States by forever forbidding the expatriation or naturalization of any citizen on account of marriage. On behalf of various societies of the state of Washington, Senator Miles Poindexter has been asked to frame and introduce the measure. A petition has been circulated to memoralize the Sixty-fourth Congress to repeal Section 3 of the expatriation act of 1907, and to amend the constitution accordingly.

English Government and Wages of Women

WE read every day in our American papers bulletins issued by the British Government saying that women are being paid the same wages as men in the munitions plants. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who has devoted much time and work to the condition of women in that industry, calls attention to the fate of the voteless workers employed by the government. In her paper, *The Women's Dreadnought*, she says:

"At the Manchester (England) Munitions Court on February 3 a woman worker at a Salford munition factory applied for a certificate of discharge on the ground that she was not being paid a reasonable wage. She said that she had never received more than 12s. 4d. ($3.08) from this firm for a 61½-hour week, though when doing similar work in Hull she could make one pound ($5.00).

"Mr. P. Atkin, the president of the tribunal, refused to grant the discharge certificate, and added insult to injury by saying that the worker was receiving 'fair remuneration.'"

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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A Call For Preparedness

THE Congressional Union calls on all women who are eligible to vote in the 1916 elections to study at once the election laws of their states and take such steps as are necessary to qualify as voters. Unless the party in power yields to the demands of the women of the nation and submits the Susan B. Anthony amendment before adjournment, the vote of every free woman will be needed in November to drive home the truth that the women of America stand for "suffrage first."

The party in power, even members of it coming from the free states of the west, have again used the party power in the present session of this Sixty-fourth Congress to block and delay legislation on the Anthony amendment, in order that the party may not have to face a hostile record on this question in the November elections. For some extraordinary reason, they feel that a record of delay and obstruction is not a hostile record. Even men like William Elza Williams, of Illinois, claim that they are friends of suffrage because they will vote for it when it does come up. They seem to imagine that the women of their states will overlook the fact that they, in order to carry out their hostile party policy, voted to prevent its coming up for a vote. It behooves the free women of the west to form their ranks to remove this opposition on the part of the Democratic party.

In round numbers, there will be 4,000,000 women eligible to vote for President of the United States in November. All the candidates of the party in power will run on the record of the party in the past four years. If these 4,000,000 women, or any considerable number of them, honestly believe that the supreme political issue in this country today is the issue of political liberty for all American citizens on equal terms, they cannot support a party which, with absolute power to enforce any legislation it desires, not only fails to support this issue of free, popular self-government, but uses its party machinery to block consideration of it, and denies to half of the citizens of the country the right to have their case decided in accordance with the method prescribed in the constitution of the United States.

If the party in power is willing to take this stand, it must accept responsibility for it, and go to the 4,000,000 voting women of the west asking for indorsement of its action. The candidates of the party must stand or fall on the party record.

In twelve states the women have it in their power to answer the challenge. Their strength can be mustered as follows:

	Female population over 21 years in 1910.	*Per cent increase,* 1900–1910.	*Estimated increase,* 1910–1916.	*Estimated female population over 21 years in* 1916.
Illinois.....	1,567,491	16.9	8.4	1,699,160
Kansas.....	438,934	15.0	7.5	471,854
Montana.....	81,741	54.5	27.2	103,975
Idaho.....	69,818	101.3	50.6	105,146
Wyoming....	28,840	57.7	28.8	37,146
Colorado.....	213,425	48.0	24.0	264,647
Arizona.....	43,891	66.2	33.1	48,419
Utah.....	85,729	34.9	17.4	100,646
Nevada.....	18,140	93.4	46.7	26,611
Washington..	277,727	120.4	60.2	444,919
Oregon.....	168,323	62.7	31.3	221,008
California....	671,386	60.1	30.0	872,802
Total.....	3,665,445*			4,396,333

*Abstract, United States Census, 1910, page 118.

To estimate the population of the suffrage states in 1916, one-half of the rate of increase in each one of the states in question for the ten years between 1900 and 1910 has been taken. These percentages are found on page 23 of the census abstract.

It is claimed by those who doubt the strength of the voting women that a large percentage of the female population of voting age is made up of non-Caucasian races, who would be disfranchised under the eligibility test. The same table shows the actual number of the non-Caucasian population.

FEMALES OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE

	Negroes.	*Indians.*	*Orientals.*	*Total population. not white.*
Illinois.....	34,372	56	49	34,477
Kansas.....	15,289	373	2	15,664
Montana.....	553	2,811	46	3,410
Idaho.....	187	1,031	57	1,275
Wyoming.....	494	376	38	908
Colorado.....	3,861	284	85	4,230
Arizona.....	635	6,329	42	7,006
Utah.....	313	747	81	1,141
Nevada.....	202	1,511	61	1,774
Washington....	1,697	2,904	1,298	5,899
Oregon.....	443	1,323	366	2,132
California.....	6,936	4,209	5,936	17,081
Totals.....	64,982	21,954	8,061	94,997

Moreover a large percentage of this non-Caucasian population is fully qualified to vote. This population in the suffrage states is not only overwhelmingly a Caucasian population, as is also shown by the table, but of the probable 950,000 foreign-born white women large numbers of them have come from the Scandanavian countries, where they had political liberty before, and over 500,000 of the foreign-born white women have been in this country long enough to have acquired citizenship and many are aleady voters. In two of these states, Oregon and Kansas, American citizenship is not necessary for voters provided one has declared his or her intention of becoming an American citizen, so that only a very short residence is necessary for an alien to become a voter, though not a citizen.

Among women, as among men, there are large numbers of those who are eligible to vote who have never qualified. The Congressional Union urges every one of the probably 4,396,333 women of voting age who is eligible to be made a voter in these twelve states to qualify at once, that our army may be readily mustered for action if we are forced into the campaign by a refusal of the dominant party to deal fairly with American women. It is for the Democratic majority in Congress to decide whether or not the issue of "political liberty for all American citizens on equal terms" shall be one of the issues in the 1916 election.

Suffrage at Meeting of National Woman's Democratic League

SUFFRAGISTS representing several Democratic states kept Representative Taggart, of Kansas, one of the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, under a fire of cross-examination at the meeting of the National Woman's Democratic League Friday evening, February 25, at the Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D. C. The growing discontent among Democratic women over the stand taken by their party on the national suffrage amendment was clearly emphasized.

During an address setting forth the accomplishments of the present administration, the speaker was constantly bombarded with questions from women in the audience, who requested that light be thrown on the cause of the opposition of the Democratic leaders in Congress to the national suffrage amendment. Suffrage, though not upon the program, became the predominating feature of the meeting, and much interest centered on the discussion regarding the present situation in the House.

Mr. Taggart, in answer to questions by suffragists, called attention to the fact that the eleven suffrage states are largely Democratic, and said the legislators from those states were endeavoring to secure the passage of the measure. Failure of the southern representatives to line up in support of the amendment was attributed to "chivalry," while the attitude of the members from New York and Pennsylvania was scored. In fact, the speaker recommended that suffragists "go after Boss Barnes and those other fellows up there in New York and Pennsylvania."

He lauded his party for many of the progressive movements of the day, and gave the Democrats credit for the prominence of the suffrage question in present-day legislation. When he eloquently stated that the extension of suffrage was a Democratic idea, he was interrupted by Mrs. Hortense McDonald, of Tennessee, a member of the Congressional Union, who asked: "If the extension of suffrage is a Democratic idea, why has the Democratic party, through its majority in the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses opposed the passage of the federal amendment?"

"You can't attribute a fault to a party because a certain condition doesn't prevail," he explained. "The suffrage states are Democratic, but suffrage is not a partisan question, and never will be; neither is prohibition."

Mr. Taggart was then asked by Miss Virginia Arnold, a Democratic woman from North Carolina and a member of the Congressional Union, why, as a Democrat and pro-suffragist, he had voted against a favorable report of the federal amendment out of the Judiciary subcommittee.

He replied evasively, saying that the members of the subcommittee could not "dictate" to the main committee.

Arguments against the negro vote in the south, which was held out as one of the reasons for the opposition of southern representatives to the suffrage amendment, were answered by Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, a descendant of Henry Clay, the famous statesman.

Representative Taggart is in the center of the fight being waged by suffragists to secure a report of the national suffrage amendment by the Judiciary Committee.

Comments of the Press

OUR MILITANTS

THE already harried Democratic Congressmen from Kansas are not going to rest any more easily because of the fact that the Congressional Union has entered this state. The Union is America's substitute for militant suffragism. Not that members of the Union carry brickbats and smash windows. Their militancy takes a more practical and effective form. They go out into the Congressional districts and seek to defeat the candidates of that party, which, being in power, refuses to pass the suffrage bill which the women ask for.

The Congressional Union is new. It has participated effectively only in one campaign. In that campaign it was against the Democrats, because the Democrats, being in control at Washington, were responsible for the defeat of the national suffrage amendment. Because the Union was once against the Democratic party there is a belief that it is opposed to that party. That is not the case. If the Democratic party, in this session of Congress, passes the national suffrage amendment the Union will commend the party as heartily as it condemned it in 1914.

The Union has all its attention concentrated on one object, and that is national suffrage. It judges parties solely on that issue—and it puts that issue ahead of all others. And, however much one may disagree as to the overshadowing importance of this issue at the present time, we who already have the vote might, if we were women, and were denied the vote, feel just as the members of the Union feel. Certainly any man who himself has red blood in his veins, and is a lover of democracy must feel a lot of respect for women who do not beg the right of suffrage as a privilege, but demand it as their right. They may get on our nerves at times, but the fact remains that deep down in our hearts we think a whole lot more of the woman who asks no favors, but is willing to stand up and fight for the thing that seems right.—*Wichita, Kansas, Eagle, Feb.* 18.

SUFFRAGISTS AT WASHINGTON

JUST across from the White House, so near to the President's residence that you can hear the dishes rattle on the White House table when the wind is southerly, is Cameron House. It is so called because Don Cameron, Secretary of the Treasury, once lived there. It might also be called Hanna House, for Mark Hanna also lived there that he might be near President McKinley. Now it is occupied by the Congressional Union for

Drawn by Art Young, in Metropolitan for March.

A SUFFRAGE WAR COUNCIL

Woman Suffrage. Around the old fireplace where statesmen toasted their shins long ago can be seen nightly the militant scouts for the cause of woman suffrage recounting the exploits of the day and planning a campaign for the next.

"Say, girls, I just met dear old Senator Blank waddling down Pennsylvania Avenue. I asked him if he would vote for the amendment and what do you think he said?"

Chorus—"Woman's place is the home."

"No! He said, 'Right will prevail.' He's getting warmer."—*The Metropolitan Magazine, March.*

ORGANIZING KANSAS

HEAR ye! The Congressional Union, effective suffrage organization in the last Congressional campaign, is back again with a new suffrage movement, and ere the passing of another moon, Kansas will have been organized for a systematic campaign to influence its Congressmen and national lawmakers into the need of national suffrage.—*Wichita Eagle, February* 17.

THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

THE Congressional Union is an organization of 30,000 women sprung from a committee of seven appointed to do congressional work three years ago and to concentrate on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which reads: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."—*Great Falls Daily Tribunte, Montana, February* 24.

NEW EPOCH IN SUFFRAGE

A NEW epoch in the woman suffrage movement opened when the suffragists of the eastern states turned to the woman voters of the west and asked their help in obtaining the passage of an amendment to the United States constitution.—*San Antonio Express, San Antonia, Texas, February* 20.

OUR FIRST SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has established headquarters in the Palace of the Governors. Of course, everybody who knows anything at all knows that suffrage. . . . is coming, and before so very long, too; but the convention which meets Monday evening in the Hall of Representatives is a new departure for New Mexico.—*Santa Fe Record, New Mexico, February* 25.

Covering Political Conventions and Committees

IN order to coordinate the political work in the constituencies of members of Congress, a political department of the Union has been created, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, formerly president of the Woman's Political Union of New York and widely known for her political sagacity, has undertaken to start the work. Mrs. Blatch will keep track of all the coming conventions and political gatherings of all parties occurring in the suffrage states. She will endeavor to have them systematically covered by suffragists, so that a constant bombardment of Congress in the interest of the national amendment may be kept up by the political leaders in the suffrage states.

Mrs. Blatch's first step was to send eighty letters to the suffrage states, covering in the correspondence the chairman and secretary of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive committees and the leaders among women in the different states. She requested the political organizations to receive delegations of women from their respective states and give them an opportunity to present resolutions on the national suffrage amendment to be sent to Congress.

In announcing this move on the various state, congressional district and county conventions and committees in the suffrage states, the Congressional Union has made it plain that its activities at this moment are directed toward obtaining immediate action by the present session of Congress, and not toward obtaining support from the national conventions. The Union is asking for the passage of the amendment, and not merely for a plank in a platform indorsing it. With the support of the western voting states made manifest to the Democratic party at Washington, it is hoped that the resolution can be passed without further delay.

Responses to Mrs. Blatch's request that the conventions should receive delegations of suffragists are coming in daily. News has been received at Headquarters that the Arizona Democratic State Central Committee will receive a delegation of Congressional Union workers March 4. Mrs. St. Clair Thompson, southern field secretary of the Union, who has been organizing in Arizona, is in charge of the delegation to the convention.

Miss Mabel Vernon was the spokesman for the Union of a delegation that attended the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kansas February 23 in Topeka. "The real interest in the meeting centered in the suffrage resolution," says the Topeka *Daily Capital.*

Miss Vernon, writing from Topeka, says:

"News of the war was slipped over that the activities of the Congressional Union might be featured in the first columns of the newspapers. The suffrage question assumed political importance, and the expert political writers of the largest papers of the state came to cover Congressional Union work."

One of the first bodies to reply to Mrs. Blatch's request was the Shawnee County Republican Committee, which met February 22 at Topeka. A ringing resolution indorsing suffrage was passed, and delegates to the state and district conventions were instructed to support the resolution. The Congressional Union was represented at the meeting by Mrs. Lila Day Monroe, member of the Union's national legislative committee.

The Idaho State Democratic Central Committee will meet March 6, and word has been received from James P. Pope, of Boise, secretary of the committee, that a delegation of suffragists will be welcomed on that occasion. Miss Margaret Whittemore will lead the Congressional Union forces at the meeting.

Mrs. Blatch has received letters from five other chairmen of State Democratic committees—the Democratic State Central Committee of California, the Democratic State Central Committee of Oregon, the Democratic State Central Committee of Montana, the Democratic State Committee of Utah, and the Democratic State Committee of Colorado—four of which give a very cordial invitation to deputations of women voters to attend their state meetings, and the last of which promised consideration to the request.

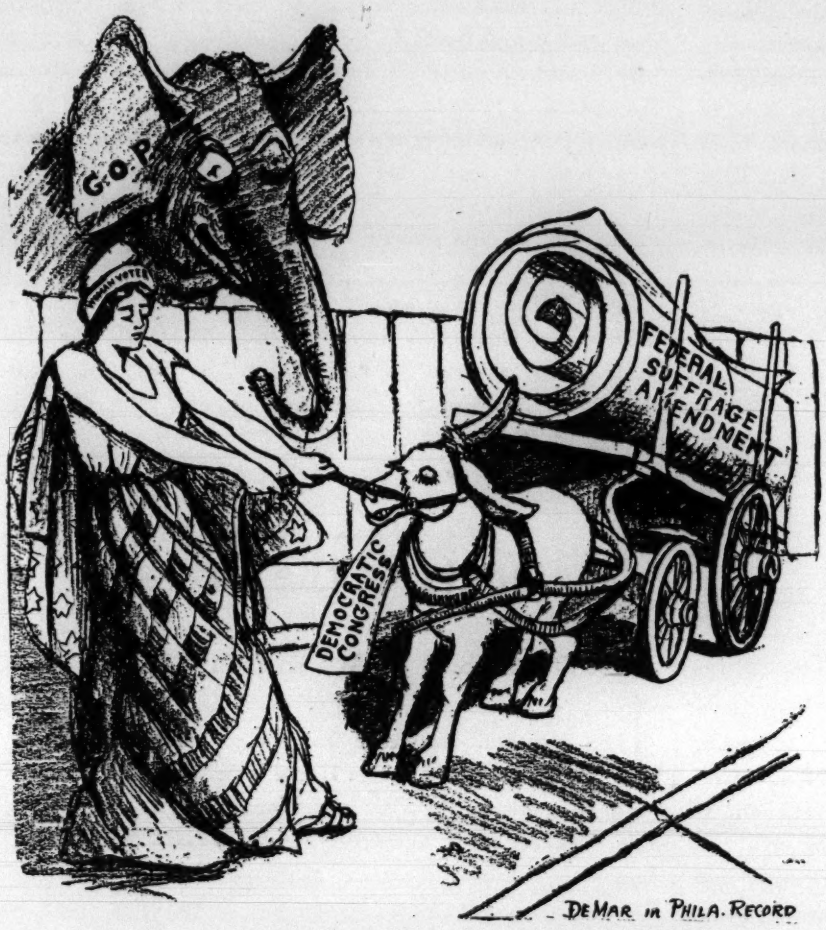
Mr. Fred H. Hall, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California, wrote:

"The only meeting that will be held (of the committee) will be on the 26th of this month, in San Francisco, and we are always pleased to have any and all women voters present, as quite a number of the members of our state committee are women. Should you desire your representatives to be present at that time, I can assure you they will be made welcome."

The arrangements for this delegation were made by Miss Gail Laughlin, chairman of the California branch of the Union.

Mr. R. E. Haney, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Oregon, says:

"I will be glad to advise you definitely of the time fixed for the next meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee if you will be so kind as to call my attention to it, . . . and I assure you that if any deputation of your organization desires to meet with us we will be more than pleased to hear what such deputation has to say."



"PULL, OR I'LL GET AN ELEPHANT"

Mr. Thomas Arthur, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Montana, explains that there will probably be no meeting of the committee in that state until the middle of September. He says:

"The committee will esteem it a privilege to arrange for a deputation of your organization to appear before the convention at that time."

Mr. S. R. Thurman, state chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Utah, invites a deputation to appear before the meeting of the state committee in St. Lake City, which, he says, will be held about April 5. He says:

"Will be pleased . . . to receive the deputation of women voters referred to in your letter, and will be pleased to have further correspondence with you between now and that time, so as to be fully informed as to details."

Mrs. Blatch, in writing to one of the Democratic leaders of the west with regard to the reception of one of the delegations which she is arranging, thus indicated her own position in the coming election:

"I myself am a Democrat, and I am about to establish my residence in the state of Kansas, in order to secure for myself the privilege of self-government, which only men enjoy in my native state of New York. In spite of my long allegiance to the Democratic party, I fully sympathize in the campaign which the Congressional Union made against the Democratic party, because I appreciate how women are coming to feel that their continued disfranchisement is one of the greatest blots on the political history of our country.

"While I appreciate fully that it is not possible for any man, however just and broad-minded he may be, to realize the intensity of the conviction of women in this matter, I can but hold that it is the political duty of women to use their voting power against any political party which seeks to block the enfranchisement of women throughout the United States."

It is hoped by these delegations to the Democratic political leaders in the several suffrage states to engender in them the conviction that it is the part of wisdom for them, for the sake of their party's success in the coming presidential campaign, to bring all possible pressure to bear upon their party in Congress to induce it to cease its opposition to the national amendment.

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE SUFFRAGIST

IT IS our endeavor to make *The Suffragist a* medium between the shopkeeper and the homekeeper.

On the one hand, the storekeeper is doing his part to support us by placing a weekly advertisement in our paper; on the other hand, the homekeeper, who is a real suffragist, must do her part by patronizing those firms who are doing business with us. You will see from our columns that we are getting a representative list of stores, and we hope in turn to get more, from among which our readers may choose. In the meantime "Be loyal and do business with those that are doing business with us." Any business house will tell you that is the logical thing to do, for the columns of the paper are open to all to advertise with us if they wish to secure your custom.

Women buy coal, groceries, wearing apparel, flowers, furniture, etc., and have to get house repairs, printing, cleaning and typewriting done. We have firms of all these types doing business with us weekly, and whom we can guarantee will give satisfaction. You can greatly help the cause by always doing business with these firms and mentioning the reason to them when you make the purchases.

The Advertiser.

Judiciary Committee Campaign

SINCE the action of the House Judiciary Committee in voting to postpone consideration of the national suffrage amendment until December 14, members of the Committee and of the Democratic party in general have been receiving letters and telegrams protesting against the delay.

That women in every section of the country have been aroused over the proceeding of the committee in calling up the measure when four of its friends were absent is shown by the tenor of the messages, particularly in the enfranchised states. It is evident by the sentiment expressed that suffragists will not give up, but will back the Congressional Union in its effort to force the issue by concentrating on the districts represented by Congressmen who voted adversely in the committee and by working through the women voters on the Democratic majority at Washington as a whole.

Since the action of the Judiciary, organizers have been unremittingly at work in the districts of members of the committee, the principal campaigns having been those in Illinois, which Mr. Williams represents as Congressman-at-large, and in Mr. Taggart's district in Kansas. Particular attention has been given to these two districts because they are the only two in the suffrage states which have members on the Judiciary Committee. In addition, work has been done in the district of Representative Carlin, of Virginia, to inform his constituents that it was Mr. Carlin who offered the resolution to keep the suffrage measure in the subcommittee until after the November election.

Miss Mary Fendall and Miss Margery Thompson went from the Washington headquarters into Representative Carlin's district immediately after the results of the Judiciary meeting were made known. The sentiment aroused there over the action of the committee crystalized into a meeting, Saturday evening, February 19, in Alexandria. Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Henry Lockwood and Miss Fendall, of the Union, and Mr. Dante Barton, member of the Committee on Industrial Relations, were the speakers.

Mrs. Henry Lockwood, Congressional district chairman, has organized other meetings, and Miss Fendall has spent several days in the district in house to house canvassing and other intensive work designed to bring Mr. Carlin's attitude at Washington to the knowledge of his constituents.

In Pennsylvania, the Congressional Union forces have been very active since the Judiciary action. Miss Isabella Mott, national organizer, who is spending some time in Philadelphia in the interest of the organization work, immediately went into Representative Steele's district, and has been conducting a series of very successful meetings in Easton and Bethlehem. Representative Graham's district has also been invaded by Miss Mott, and numerous letters and telegrams have been sent by his constituents, thanking him for his support and urging him to use his influence in converting the other Representatives.

The attention of the New York workers has been centered principally upon Mr. Danforth, who was absent when the vote was taken. Shortly after the Judiciary Committee had taken action, Miss Paul met with a committee of one of the New York branches of the Union at the home of Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, where the Congressional situation was discussed in detail. It was decided to begin an up-state campaign to assure Mr. Danforth of the interest in the amendment in his section of the country. A delegation to wait upon Representative Chandler was arranged for Washington's Birthday, and Mr. Chandler sent word that he would be glad to meet it. On the day set for the deputation, however, a telegram was received from Mr. Chandler stating that it had been impossible for him to keep the engagement.

Mrs. Cyrus Mead, state chairman of the Ohio branch, has been actively at work in each of the Congressional districts of the state, where meetings have been held and resolutions passed deploring the action of the committee. Numerous messages have been sent to Representative Gard, of Ohio, by his constituents. Mrs. Mead has spoken in Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton since the suffrage hearing was postponed in the Judiciary Committee.

Not only from the districts of the men on the Judiciary Committee, but from the country at large, has a volume of messages poured in upon the members of the committee. From the West, assurances have been sent from Congressional workers that telegrams have gone to their Representatives, urging them to use their personal and party influence with their colleagues in getting the resolution out of the committee.

Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, state secretary of the Colorado branch of the Union, writes, from Colorado Springs, that each branch in the Congressional districts of that state has petitioned the Colorado Representatives to use their influence in securing a report from the Judiciary Committee.

From the smallest places in Nevada comes word that keen interest is felt in the situation at Washington, and that letters and telegrams have been sent. From Wellington, Nevada, one member writes that at least twenty letters have been sent from that valley.

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the New Jersey branch, and Miss Agnes Campbell, state organizer, have held a series of meetings extending from South Jersey to the other end of the state, at each of which resolutions have been passed demanding that the Judiciary Committee reverse its action and take steps at once to get the measure before the House. Miss Julia Hurlbut, vice-chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, one of the district chairmen, are arranging a protest meeting at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Walter G. Morey, state chairman of the Massachusetts branch, reports that letters have been sent to Congressmen in Washington from every Congressional district in the state and by the replies received, the Congressional Union forces are convinced that the demand for favorable action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment will not be ignored.

Mrs. Florence Brooke Whitehouse, chairman of the Maine branch of the Union, writes that the Congressional districts of that state are lending valuable assistance in the fight for support from the Judiciary Committee. Augusta is organized and has sent petitions to the Maine Representatives asking for their assistance. The Third district, which is in charge of Mrs. Gannett, and the Fourth district, under Miss Gladys Niles, are both contributing to the general appeal from Maine for aid at this juncture by the Maine Congressmen.

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, who has been organizing the Congressional Union forces in New Mexico, has sent word that every effort is being made by the New Mexico men and women to show their desire that the amendment should come out of committee in Congress and that one new member contributed five hundred dollars on the spot toward the campaign.

VOTE OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 15

The vote was on Representative Carlin's motion to refer all suffrage resolutions back to the subcommittee, with instructions to hold them until December 14, and stood as follows:

(*R. indicates Republican; D., Democrat.*)

Yeas, 9 (Anti-Suffragist).

E. Y. Webb, North Carolina, D.
C. C. Carlin, Virginia, D.
J. R. Walker, Georgia, D.
W. Gard, Ohio, D.
R. S. Whaley, South Carolina, D.
T. H. Caraway, Arkansas, D.
W. L. Igoe, Missouri, D.
W. E. Williams, Illinois, D.
H. J. Steele, Pennsylvania, D.

Nays, 7 (Pro-Suffragist).

J. Taggart, Kansas, D.
A. J. Volstead, Minnesota, R.
J. H. Nelson, Wisconsin, R.
W. M. Chandler, New York, R.
R. Y. Thomas, Kentucky, D.
H. H. Dale, New York, D.
G. S. Graham, Pennsylvania, R.

Absent, 5.

D. T. Morgan, Oklahoma, R.
H. H. Moss, West Virginia, R.
L. C. Dyer, Missouri, R.
M. M. Neeley, West Virginia, D.
H. G. Danforth, New York, R.

Four of the five absent members, Representatives Morgan, Moss, Dyer and Neeley, are pro-suffragists.

Sub-Committee No. 1, of the Judiciary Committee

To which all suffrage resolutions were referred by the Judiciary Committee on February 15, with instructions to hold them until December 14, in accordance with Representative Carlin's motion.

C. C. Carlin, chairman.
J. Taggart.
W. Gard.
R. S. Whaley.
A. J. Volstead.
J. M. Nelson.
D. T. Morgan.

It is most important that every member of the Judiciary Committee should receive as many letters as possible from men and women constituents and from everyone throughout the country interested in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, urging an early and favorable report of the amendment by the Judiciary Committee to the House this session. Address these letters to the members of the Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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Women Voters of Kansas Organize Branch of Congressional Union

WITH the Kansas branch of the Congressional Union organized, the real campaign in favor of national suffrage legislation begins in that state. The movement was launched Wednesday afternoon, February 23, in the Hall of Representatives at the Statehouse in Topeka. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected:

Mrs. Dan Casement, of Manhattan, chairman; Mrs. R. L. Holmes, of Wichita; Mrs. W. S. Roark, of Junction City; Mrs. Ed Armold, of Champman; Mrs. A. E. Smolt, of Newton; Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson; Mrs. W. H. Haskell, of Kansas City; Mrs. E. E. Forter, of Marysville, and Miss Maud Mary Kline, of Topeka, vice-chairmen; Miss Iris Calderhead, of Wichita, secretary, and Miss Edna Hopkins, of Topeka, treasurer.

The chairman, Mrs. Casement, is the daughter-in-law of the honorary president of the Ohio State Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Smolt, one of the vice-chairmen, is a member of the Newton School Board. Mrs. Haskell is the first woman to hold the office of mayor in Kansas. Mrs. Roark is the district president of the Kansas Day Club. Miss Kline is a former president of the Topeka Good Government Club.

Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, who has recently joined the advisory council of the Union, is a member ex-officio of the state committee. Mrs. Monroe is a lawyer, and one of the most prominent women in Kansas. She was one of the leaders in the campaign that won suffrage in the state, and is president emeritus of the Good Government Club of Topeka, as well as past president of several other societies.

The movement was started by Miss Mabel Vernon, field secretary of the Union for the western states, and Miss Doris Stevens, national chairman of the organization department. The two hundred women who form the nucleus of the state branch expect to put such pressure on members of Congress that the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution will be considered at the present session.

Every county in the state will be invaded and the ramifications of the Union extended even to the precincts. With such a powerful nonpartisan organization, it is believed the women of Kansas will be in a position to obtain attention from Congress.

The state conference was attended by delegations from every section of the state. Women were there from Kansas City, Manhattan, Leavenworth, Hutchison and Lawrence. The constitution that was adopted provides for a thorough organization of the state from end to end, and plans were outlined for meetings to be held at once in each of the congressional districts. To carry on this work the charter members pledged their financial support, and entered with enthusiasm into the plans for the western campaign among the women voters.

Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, temporary chairman of the organization, who has been assisting Miss Vernon in the preliminary arrangements, presided at the meeting. After Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Vernon had explained the purpose of the organization, a resolution was adopted calling upon Representative Joseph Taggart, of Kansas, not only to declare himself in favor of suffrage but to prove his belief by working for national suffrage, and also to use all his influence with the House Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member, to report out the Susan B. Anthony amendment for discussion and vote on the floor of the House.

Another resolution was passed calling on Congressmen belonging to the party in power to work for suffrage as well as write letters home stating they favored suffrage. Copies of this resolution, which was offered by Mrs. Frank Lindsay, were mailed to the Kansas delegation, with the request that one of them read it into the *Congressional Record.*

In preparation for the conference, Miss Vernon spent the past month in Emporia, Wichita, Junction City, Newton, Hutchison, Kansas City and Lawrence, in addition to Topeka.

"In each place," writes Miss Vernon, "women were interested to hear about the plans of the Congressional Union to procure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the present session, and in each town workers were found eager to help in bringing pressure to bear upon Kansas Congressmen.

"In Wichita the Union's work is in the competent hands of Miss Iris Calderhead, who is the daughter of former Congressman Calderhead, of Kansas, and who gave valuable assistance last summer in organizing the Woman Voters' Convention.

"In Emporia the largest chapter of the Woman's Relief Corps, one of the most powerful organizations in the state, immediately took charge of a petition to Representative Doolittle, telling him the people of his district want him to do more than vote for woman suffrage. They urge him to work for the national amendment and to use his influence with his party to ensure its passage.

"In Kansas City and Lawrence, the two most important towns in the second congressional district, represented by Hon. Joseph Taggart, enthusiatic worker have started a chain of letters to Mr. Taggart, who is the most important member of the Kansas delegation, because of his position on the Judiciary Committee. The letters urge Mr. Taggart to work for a favorable report of the Susan B. Anthony amendment—the foremost question in the Sixty-fourth Congress.

"Kansas women have proved themselves very ready to help in the fight for national suffrage," Miss Vernon concludes.

Since special attention must be given to Mr. Taggart, Miss Vernon left Topeka after the conference to make a tour of his district. Miss Stevens, during her stay in Kansas, held a meeting in Manhattan, one of the principal towns in this district, and aroused such enthusiasm there that the work is rapidly going forward.

Says the Topeka *Daily Capital,* in speaking of the Congressional Union's campaign:

"Any number (of women) that for several months have been taking only what might be called an academic interest in national suffrage now are expressing themselves as not only willing to pass resolutions declaring for national suffrage, but also willing to put on their war bonnets and make a fight for it."

IN THE WEST

SIX organizers for the Congression Union are now in the western field completing the thorough organization of the Union in each of the enfranchised states. Miss Margery Ross, the latest worker to join the forces in the West, left Washington Monday night for Cheyenne, Wyo., where she will begin arrangements at once for a state conference of suffragists in support of the federal amendment, to be held on March 17.

The other women who have gone to the front to help in the big campaign are Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the organization department of the Union; Miss Margaret Whittemore, field secretary for the eastern states; Miss Mabel Vernon, field secretary for the western states; Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, field secretary for the southern states, and Miss Elsie Hill, field secretary for the central states.

Miss Stevens, who is in charge of the gigantic organization plan, has been in Illinois, with Miss Hill, where a state branch was perfected February 20, and later in Kansas, with Miss Mabel Vernon. At the present time Miss Stevens is in Santa Fe organizing the New Mexico branch of the Union, and leaves this week for Tucson, where Mrs. Thompson has the work well under way for the Arizona state conference.

Miss Whittemore has been in Montana several weeks making arrangements for a state conference to be held at Helena March 10, and has been working in Butte and Helena. Governor Samuel V. Stewart, of Montana, a Democrat, has given his stamp of approval to the federal amendment work in that state and has promised to be one of the speakers at the Congressional Union conference. Miss Whittemore writes: "All whom I have approached have joined the Union and will help."

Among the prominent Montana women who are assisting Miss Whittemore in the preliminary arrangements are Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mrs. John K. Scott, Mrs. Jeannette Lange, Dr. Cardua, Mrs. C. F. Hatch, Mrs. J. H. Hall, Miss G. C. Young, Miss Mary Wheeler, Miss Stotz and Mrs. Sherlock.

The western states that have already been added to the Congressional Union's territory and are now well organized to carry on the federal amendment work are Utah, where a branch of the Union was formed last August by Miss Paul and Miss Vernon; Oregon, where a branch was formed in September by Mrs. William Kent, Miss Vernon and Miss Arnold; California, where a branch was formed in June by Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Florence Kelley and Miss Whittemore; Colorado, where an organization was completed in July by Miss Paul and Mrs. Thompson; Idaho, where Miss Paul and Miss Vernon formed a branch last August; Nevada, where an organization was formally launched in September by Mrs. John Jay White, Miss Paul and Miss Vernon, and Illinois and Kansas, which have just been organized.

Wisconsin Organizes for Federal Amendment

WISCONSIN is the latest state to swing into line under the purple, white and gold banner of the Congressional Union. An organization to carry on the federal amendment work was perfected at a state conference of leaders from all sections held Wednesday, February 23, at the city library in Madison.

Miss Elsie Hill, one of the national field secretaries of the Union, outlined the work of the Union and told of the aid which the Wisconsin branch could give. The officers elected were: Miss Ada James, of Richland Center, state chairman; Miss Amy Comstock, Madison; Mrs. Richard Lloyd Jones, Madison; Mrs. William O. Welch, Milwaukee, and Miss Harriet Harvey, Racine, vice-chairmen; Mrs. Lee L. Siebacker, Madison, chairman of committee on subscriptions; Mrs. Fred Thompson, Richland Center, secretary-treasurer. Miss Harriet Bain, of Kenosha, member of the National Advisory Council from Wisconsin, is member of the state committee, *ex-officio*.

The newly elected committee is a representative one which gives promise of a vigorous campaign upon the members of Congress from Wisconsin. Miss Ada James, the state chairman, who has been a member of the National Advisory Council of the Union since the formation of the Council, was president of the Wisconsin State Woman Suffrage Association during the campaign for an amendment to the state constitution. The first vice-chairman, Miss Comstock, is a young worker who has recently graduated from the University of Wisconsin and has already attained a position of prominence in journalism as the secretary of the *Wisconsin State Journal*. Mrs. Richard Lloyd Jones, second vice-chairman, is widely known because of the social work in which she and her husband have engaged. Miss Harvey, another vice-chairman, is president of the Woman Suffrage Association of Racine, and Miss Harriet Bain is president of the Woman Suffrage Association of Kenosha.

Prior to the meeting, Miss Hill campaigned the the state in the interest of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Speeches were made at Racine, Richland Center and smaller towns in the Congressional districts of Wisconsin. A gathering which was particularly successful because of the interest which it aroused was one organized at the Alpha Phi House of Madison by Miss Comstock, at which Miss Hill was again the speaker.

Miss Ada James

Chairman Wisconsin Congressional Union

As a result of the meetings, Representatives and Senators from Wisconsin have been petitioned to use their influence in getting the suffrage resolution out of the Judiciary Committee, and passed by Congress in this session. From each meeting Representative Nelson, of Wisconsin, has been sent resolutions expressing appreciation of his aid in the Judiciary Committee.

A temporary organization in Wisconsin was effected last summer by Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of Minnesota, chairman of the North-Middle Western section of the United States, and Mrs. Benton MacKaye, member of the National Advisory Council, who spent some weeks in Wisconsin during the summer, holding meetings in the interest of the national amendment. Miss Amy Comstock at that time took the temporary chairmanship and developed the work, increasing the membership and keeping in touch with the Congressmen from the state, until the interest became so great that a permanent branch of the Union was formed.

Preparations for the organization meeting were made by Miss Comstock. She was assisted by Mrs. Welch, who helped advertise the organization meeting by giving out purple, white and gold fliers at the Progressive Republican meeting at the state capital and at the Peary lecture on the day preceding the meeting. Miss Marian O'Neill, president of the Wisconsin University College Equal Suffrage League, also gave valuable help and was in charge of the ushers for the final meeting at Madison.

Like other states organized for Congressional Union activity, Wisconsin will be covered with a network of branches, each Congressional district, county, ward and precinct being organized as units in the larger system. A series of meetings will be held in each of the districts under the direction of the state officers.

Mrs. Field's Trip

MRS. SARA BARD FIELD, whose campaign for the federal amendment is embracing all the larger cities of the west, reports that the keenest interest is manifested in the story which she has to tell of her experience at Congress, where she presented the suffrage petition from the women in the enfranchised states. After successful meetings in Chicago, Columbus, Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities of the middle west, the envoy from the great Woman Voters' Convention in San Francisco is now on the last lap of her journey home.

In Minneapolis she addressed a crowd of 2,500 in the city auditorium. The meeting was featured by the unanimous passage of a resolution deploring the action of the Judiciary Committee in delaying action on the national suffrage resolution. About $2,000 was pledged in a few minutes to help in the campaign to solidify the vote of the women.

Ohio and Michigan audiences also showed their approval of the Congressional Union's plan to enlist the women of the west in the fight for the federal amendment. Generous pledges were made to help in the campaign, and Mrs. Field was accorded an ovation by suffragists in each city.

Writing to Congressional Union headquarters, Mrs. Field says: "Everywhere I find eagerness to hear about the new policy of the Congressional Union in using western women's votes. The old boredom which met the one-hoss-shay suffrage meeting, laboriously dragging in its faded, worn arguments, has given place to a wide-eyed interest in this new phase of the movement, which shows power in place of pleas and political strategy in place of pleasant murmurings into ears of deaf politicians. It is the old story of action being so much more interesting than theory—the superiority of the deed over the word.

"In Minneapolis and St. Paul the entrance of women voters into the national arena as a definite and separate power was hailed as the beginning of "a woman's party," and the people listened to the story of the growth of our movement, its policy, the application of that policy, and what has already been accomplished by that policy with the childlike thirst of small folk for fairy tales.

"In Minneapolis over $1,800 was raised at the meeting, and in St. Paul, at a luncheon, about $300 more. I never was more hopeful in my life of big things being done by women than I am now. Every time I speak and bring out the uncompromising notes of our policy and watch its effect on men, I am more sure than ever that we are on the right track—near the end of the journey. And I am prouder than ever to be one of this brave band which has put suffrage on to an express train, where but yesterday it rode in a slow stagecoach."

Deputation to Mr. Patten

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS G. PATTEN, of the eighteenth district of New York, is willing to be converted, according to the members of the Congressional Union who called upon him in New York upon one of his visits home.

The meeting took place at the home of Mrs. Marcus M. Marks. Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, president of the Woman's Republican Club, made a strong plea for support of the federal amendment, and told the New York Congressman that women were now ready to work against any power or any political party not in favor of suffrage. She pointed out that James J. Hagen, leader of the fifteenth district, was so impressed by the strength and forcefulness of women's work that he used them as a political auxiliary for his party.

Mr. Marcus Marks, one of New York City's most prominent officials and an enthusiastic advocate of suffrage, assured Representative Patten that he was not in an enemy's camp, but with friends who wished to reason together rather than oppose each other. Mr. Patten made a very favorable reply, and from the tenor of his remarks members of the delegation felt very much encouraged.

Mrs. M. Dryden Brewer and Mrs. Winter Russell, members of the delegation, also made brief talks, requesting the New York Representative to support the suffrage resolution and to use his influence in obtaining support from other Representatives of that state.

Organization Work in the Constituencies

DURING the past week three states have been organized by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, in the interest of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment. The new territory comprises the States of Kansas, Wisconsin and New Mexico. Other states where preliminary arrangements are being made for organization work are Arizona, Montana and Wyoming. In the states already organized under the state committees the formation of Congressional district committees, county committees and precinct committees has proceeded with vigor and enthusiasm.

The action of the Judiciary Committee in smothering the suffrage resolution is apparently having marked effect on the western organization program, for reports from the west indicate that the Congressional Union forces are lining up more solidly and rapidly than ever before.

From Colorado Springs comes word that the First Congressional District of Colorado has been completely organized, with Dr. Margaret Long as chairman. She is the daughter of the late ex-Secretary of the Navy. Dr. M. Jean Gale is vice-chairman, Mrs. Ida Blakemore is secretary, and Mrs. Helen Miller, treasurer.

Mrs. Jenny Shelley Boyd, president of the Civic League, is chairman of the Second District, and Miss Helen Boyd, secretary. The Third and Fourth Districts are now being organized.

At Minneapolis, February 21, at the large mass meeting under the Minnesota branch, addressed by Mrs. Sara Bard Field, over $1,800 and generous help was pledged to the work. The speaker was introduced by Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, and extended the welcome of the city by Mayor Nye. The Governor and other prominent officials were present at a luncheon given Mrs. Field in St. Paul, Tuesday, February 22. Covers were laid for 200.

The organization work in Ohio is being pushed very rapidly by Mrs. Cyrus Mead, the state chairman. Through her interest and cooperation, enthusiastic mass meetings were held recently at Cincinnati and Columbus, with Mrs. Field as the speaker at each meeting. Mrs. Mead has recently addressed a number of men's organizations in the larger cities of the state. In Dayton she spoke before the Montgomery County Bar Association and the Ministerial Association.

THE Union has not confined its activity entirely to the Western and Central States, for the organization program in the East is being carried out to the letter.

Throughout the New England States interest centered in the opening of the Massachusetts headquarters at 388 Boylston Street, Boston. Josephine Preston Peabody, the poet and Massachusetts member of the Advisory Council, was one of the speakers. Mrs. James Carrett, a co-worker of Susan B. Anthony, was also on the program. Others who took part were Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell and Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck. Tea was served by Mrs. Edward Jeffrey and Miss Marguerite Krebs. Mrs. Walter Morey, the Massachusetts chairman, presided.

Mrs. Walter Y. Morey, Mrs. Evelyn P. Coe, Mrs. Thomas Gray Jr. and Miss Katherine Morey at Opening of Massachusetts Headquarters

The First Congressional District of Connecticut was organized at a meeting held in Hartford, Tuesday, February 15, when the following officers were elected: Mrs. Henry Lee, of Farmington, chairman; Mrs. Fredda Hammerslough and Mrs. Louis R. Middlebrook, of Hartford, vice-chairmen; Miss Agnes McCormack, of Windsor, secretary, and Mrs. E. R. Grier, of Hartford, treasurer.

Of the five Congressional districts in Connecticut, three are fully organized and one partially. The Fourth District, which, as yet, has no chairman, is represented in Congress by Representative E. J. Hill, who is a strong supporter of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The State Committee of Vermont, under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. Borden Estee, is strongly backing up Mrs. W. D. Ascough, state chairman of Connecticut, who has gone there to complete the organization of the state by Congressional districts. Accompanied by other leaders, Mrs. Ascough is now on a speaking tour through the state in the interest of the Union's organization program.

MRS. RACHEL DEAN, vice-chairman of the New York State branch, reports that over half the Congressional district chairmen for new York have been secured, and the organization work is making splendid headway. The added strength of the Union's forces in the Empire State since the Woman's Political Union amalgamated is having a marked effect, she reports, in the pressure that is being brought to bear on the Judiciary Committee.

Organizations have been completed in the first six districts of Pennsylvania under the direction of Miss Isabella Mott, national organizer, who has been very active in promoting the campaign in that state. Miss Ella Reigel, of Philadelphia, a member of the Finance Committee of the Union, who has been lobbying in Washington, returned a few days ago to assist in the Congressional district work in her home state. Plans for the immediate future include a mass meeting at the Little Theater, March 24, at which Miss Maude Younger will speak, and a shirtwaist ball, April 29, under the chairmanship of Miss Sara Graham Tompkins, both to be held in Philadelphia. During the week an especially important meeting was held at Harrisburg at the home of Bishop Darlington. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Miss Mott were the speakers.

All the counties in Delaware have now been organized under the direction of Mrs. Bayard Hilles, state chairman of the Delaware branch, assisted by Miss Clara Rowe, national organizer.

THE new branch organizations in the South are developing rapidly. At recent meetings in Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, plans were outlined for developing the organization in districts throughout each state. In Knoxville, Tenn., a big mass meeting is being arranged for May 1, and a request has been received at headquarters for a speaker of national reputation to make the address. A smaller meeting is planned the first part of March, when a speaker from Washington is expected.

"The first street meeting ever held in the State of Georgia in behalf of suffrage was that conducted last night at the corner of Marietta and Forsyth Streets, when Mrs. M. E. Brooke, of Washington; Mrs. Mary McLendon and Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, of Atlanta, were the speakers," says the *Atlanta Constitution* of February 6.

Mrs. Brooke has undertaken to lay the ground for organization work in Georgia that is a part of the nation-wide plan of the Union to build up sentiment for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The organization work by precincts in the District of Columbia is in charge of Mrs. Nina E. Allender.

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Collection	130.56
Membership fees	49.00
Total	$2,350.55
Previously acknowledged in the SUFFRAGIST	109,556.82
Total collected through February 28, 1916	$111,907.37

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(In this Column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new Subscriptions.)

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